

III. REMARKS**Status of the Claims**

Claims 1 is amended. Claims 1-14 are presented for further consideration.

Summary of the Office Action

Claims 1-14 stand rejected under 35USC103(a) based on the reference Warnock, et al, U.S. Patent No. 5,634,064 in view of the reference Bricklin, et al, U.S. Patent No. 6,928,609. The Examiner is respectfully requested to reconsider his rejection in view of the above amendments and the following remarks.

Discussion of the Cited Reference

The Examiner continues to rely primarily on the reference Warnock to support the rejection based on obviousness.

The cited reference Warnock describes a system by which publications may be presented in a variety of viewing modes on a display screen of a personal computer. Throughout the document only one viewing mode is available at one time. The text of the Warnock reference is primarily directed to selecting portions of the text for linking. For example, in a newsletter having multiple articles the text of which is not presented in a contiguous manner, but is interrupted by advertisements or other articles, an article beginning on page 1 and ending on page 6 can be linked and presented in a different viewing mode as a continuous article (see column 2, lines 9-25). There is no provision for placing an overall view of a page in a navigation pane, selecting a portion of the display in the navigation pane and then presenting the selected portion in a read pane.

The Examiner seems to rely heavily on the recitation in Warnock at column 5, lines 45-67. This excerpt from Warnock relates to the conversion of a source document into a portable document file (PDF). The Examiner is reminded that the method and system of this application is for the processing of hypertext (HTML) pages. As such, the pages are readily displayable after decoding. Conversion to PDF would be superfluous. The Examiner indicates that the Applicant's preprocessing step could include conversion to PDF. Such an interpretation, makes little technical sense in view of the purpose of the preprocessing step, which is to prepare the document for display.

Portable Document Format (PDF) is a file format developed by ADOBE SYSTEMS INCORPORATED that allows documents formatted in PDF to be retrieved for on-line viewing, using a computer monitor for example, in the same manner that hard copies of the documents would be viewed off-line. The portable document format ("pdf") is a file format for representing documents in a manner independent of the application software, hardware, and operating system used to create the documents and independent of the output device on which they are displayed or printed. PDF documents contain low-level coordinate information that is suitable for display but that makes automated extraction even more difficult. This also makes it more difficult to select a start element and an end element based on language specific rules from within a PDF document. Conversion to PDF accomplishes nothing to foster the process of the subject invention and applicant submits that is not encompassed by Applicant's preprocessing step.

The Examiner then skips to column 8, lines 8-20, of Warnock, which indicates that such items as title, subject, author and key words may be entered on the display. The examiner likens the

substance of this excerpt to applicant's step of searching for a start element and an end element. Applicant submits that entering a title, etc, is not the same as searching and selecting. In the latter, the text is there from which the start and end items may be selected. In the former, new text is added. It is hard to believe that a person skilled in the art would learn anything related to applicant's system from this excerpt. The Examiner's concept of what is taught by Warnock goes far beyond the reasonable bounds of the theory of obviousness. The Examiner's attention is also directed to claim 1, which is amended above to recite that the search is made based on language specific rules. Similar language is now included in all of the independent claims 1, 7, and 14. The Examiner's comments, therefore, with respect to the search method are inaccurate.

The Examiner then cites a description of a scrolling function contained in column 9, lines 40-67 with the following statement:

"One type of scroll is the normal page scroll which allows a reader to scroll around in the current page. This is typically controlled by the computer's operating system or the presentation manager (compare to "a new start element and end element are searched for if the user gives a shift command")."

The Examiner is reminded that the purpose of searching for a start element and an end element based on language specific rules, according to this invention, is to define limited material for display in the read pane. The Examiner's citation of a normal scrolling function is irrelevant and out of the context of this invention.

The Examiner proceeds to acknowledge that the reference Warnock fails to divide the "preprocessed document into various display

windows". Applicant submits that the reference Warnock also does not teach dividing the display into a navigation pane and a read pane. The claims of this application require the searching of hypertext, based on language specific rules, for a start element and end element, Warnock does not. In addition the claims of this application describe the selection of start and end elements to define hypertext to be displayed in the read pane. The system of Warnock does not. The Examiner's acknowledgement, therefore, falls far short of noting the many deficiencies of the teaching of Warnock.

The Examiner has cited the reference Bricklin, et al as showing the use of multiple windows. The reference Bricklin describes a system for generating and publishing hypermedia works using lexia. Bricklin describes the hypermedia context of its system as follows:

"Hypertext and hypermedia refer to electronic documents or works for display on electronic media such as computer display screen. Hypermedia works do not have the serial structure of printed documents in which information is presented to a reader in a fixed order. Instead, information is presented to a reader in an order interactively determined by the reader.

In a hypermedia work, information is organized into individual portions called "lexia". Lexia can be viewed as containers of data. Data contained in lexia may include text, graphics, motion video and sound data. A lexia of a hypermedia work may contain one or more embedded links to other lexia. An example of a link is a highlighted word of text. Selecting the highlighted word, for example using a mouse, initiates display of the lexia to which the highlighted word is linked. This lexia may contain additional links, both back to the previous lexia and/or to other lexia or documents."

Bricklin discloses a method to create hypermedia pages. In operation, the application divides a display into a contents map window and lexia display window. The contents map window includes a navigation window, which further has a scrolling frame that facilitates moving in the contents map window. The Examiner indicates (page 4) that Bricklin's windowing system can be combined with the Warnock's method resulting in navigation and read panes as described in the claims of this application. However, Bricklin's method is for creating hypermedia pages, while Warnock's method is for easy reading of electronic documents. Therefore these methods can not be combined in a sensible way. Even if the combination could somehow be achieved, the result does not resemble the present system. Bricklin does not disclose and gives no suggestion of a system, which chooses short text portions in the navigating pane and copies them one at a time enlarged to the read pane on a small and low resolution screen.

It is the purpose of the system of this invention to present a page of hypertext in the serial structure of a printed document, divided into increments that facilitate display on a screen of limited size and in a manner which facilitates understanding. The cited reference Warnock is a system for displaying text in a readable form which allows uninterrupted viewing. Bricklin is a system for actively generating the pages read by the systems of this invention and that of Warnock. As indicated in Bricklin, hypermedia work does not have the serial nature of a printed document. Viewing the hypermedia work, as material is being, written, compiled, organized, etc. is a significantly more complex function then merely reading a preexisting document. Accordingly it does not teach the use of a navigation pane and a read pane to facilitate reading text on a small screen, according

to this invention and it is not readily combinable with the system of Warnock.

The reference Bricklin, therefore, does not remedy the deficiencies of the reference Warnock.

The Issue of Obviousness

It is well settled that in order to establish a *prima facie* case for obviousness, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. The teaching or suggestion to make the claimed combination and the reasonable expectation of success must both be found in the prior art, without reference to the disclosure of this application.

The reference Warnock does not teach dividing the display into a navigation pane and a read pane. Warnock does not teach the searching of hypertext, based on language specific rules, for a start element and end element. Warnock does not teach selection of start and end elements to define hypertext to be displayed in the read pane. Bricklin does not teach how to remedy these gaps.

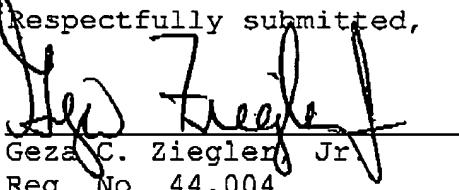
Applicant submits that the above described deficiencies of the primary reference does not support a *prima-facie* case of obviousness. The modification of the teachings of Warnock and Bricklin, in order to obtain the invention, as described in the claims submitted herein, would not have been obvious to one skilled in the art.

The above arguments apply equally to the rejected dependent claims.

For all of the foregoing reasons, it is respectfully submitted that all of the claims now present in the application are clearly novel and patentable over the prior art of record, and are in proper form for allowance. Accordingly, favorable reconsideration and allowance is respectfully requested. Should any unresolved issues remain, the Examiner is invited to call Applicants' attorney at the telephone number indicated below.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge payment for any fees associated with this communication or credit any over payment to Deposit Account No. 16-1350.

Respectfully submitted,



Geza C. Ziegler, Jr.

Reg. No. 44,004

23 Nov 2005

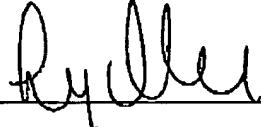
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